

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY WILLIAM NOYES.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

Vol. V.

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THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, MAR. 28, 1837.

Apple Pork.]

In another part of our paper you will find a statement respecting fattening hogs upon apples from our worthy friend Paine Wingate. Our readers will undoubtedly recollect that Mr. Wingate has had considerable experience in this business, and that the public have been favored with communications from him upon the subject before.—We would here acknowledge the receipt of a generous piece of a big porker fattened by him in the manner which he lays down. We could see nothing to distinguish it from pork fattened by corn.—Some have thought that this mode of fattening was applicable only to hogs that had obtained their growth, and that young swine would only be made to grow faster but would not put so much lard on their ribs as corn or peas. We do not know how far this is correct,—we believe however that even corn itself will not fatten a young shoat to the same extent as the same amount will after it has arrived to the size of a grown Hog. It is a subject of much importance to the farmers of Maine, especially in those parts of the State where there are large orchards, and the apples or cider do. not command such a price as will compensate for the picking and packing the apples, or manufacturing of the cider, and we hope that full and careful experiments on the subject shall be instituted and followed till the matter is put beyond a doubt.

Journal of the American Institute.

A friend of ours has put into our hands a few numbers of the Journal of the American Institute. Our readers are undoubtedly aware that this Institute is an association for the encouragement of the different arts as they are carried on in America; and that they annually hold a fair or exhibition in Niblo's Garden, where are congregated together not only specimens of the skill of the different workmen in the several trades—specimens of manufactures—new inventions and composition—but also the workmen—the inventors and a throng of curious and inquisitive persons, who are gratified and instructed by the exhibition of the skill and genius of the American people.

Premiums and medals and diplomas are given as testimonials of approbation of that skill and genius. This course of procedure has given a mighty impulse to the genius of our citizens, and been productive of many advantages to the community.

In addition to this they have commenced a publication which is issued monthly for the purpose of disseminating information upon the many subjects which comes before the Institute to decide upon.—A short description of the articles exhibited, and in many instances full description with a plate is given. In addition to this is a list of the patents given every month, with the claims of the patentees of each patent without comment. We like this better in this respect than the course followed by another Journal, which in addition to the description, adds thereto a paragraph or two of wholesale judgment or witticism.

The courtesy and politeness shewn to every individual who exhibits any article at the fairs of the Institute, or who attends the exhibition, has won for the Institute a deserved popularity which we hope will continue to elevate and support it as long as the useful arts which they patronize shall be duly appreciated by an enlightened community.

New Paper.

A new and neatly executed paper called "The Chronicle" has been laid upon our table, published in Hallowell, by Wm. NOYES, & Co. It is to enter the political arena—to *scratch* and be *scratched*, we suppose, in the squabble of party strife.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Wheat, its Cultivation, Enemies, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—As wheat is not second in importance to any crop grown in Maine, every item of information upon a subject of so much consequence ought to be thrown into the agricultural journals of the day, that it may become common property; for, though it may not be new to the many, it may be so to some, and thus become a means of doing good. This sentiment is my only apology for obtruding the following ideas upon your notice. Apart from the selection of good seed, fertilizing and preparing the soil, &c. there are other things to be attended to in the raising of wheat, of no small importance.

Wheat is a crop which has very numerous enemies. Amongst others, the various insect tribes are not the least destructive. The Hessian fly seems to have had its day, and to have left us. We hear but little of it. The grub or cut-worm is still an insatiable gormandizer, and will ever claim his share of all tender plants. The weevil, it is said, is making rapid advances upon us, and is already become, in some parts of the country, rather destructive. It is not my intention to enter into an inquiry respecting the nature and habits of these insects: for I am not well acquainted with the subject.—I merely wish to suggest a method of preventing the ravages of these and other insects.

A gentleman in a neighboring town, who, for several years, has been a successful cultivator of wheat, has pursued this method. He ploughs the land he intends to be sown with wheat, as late in the fall as possible, with the furrows running north and south; so that every part of the surface shall

be equally exposed to the sun's rays. In the spring, as soon as the frost is out sufficiently to level the ground, he puts on his team with a stout harrow, and sows his wheat without regard to the earliness of the season. Here let me remark that I believe spring frosts seldom if ever injure grain in the least; but an early frost in the fall is very liable to, especially, if it come while the grain is in the milk.

I suppose the success of the gentlemen alluded to above to depend principally on his practice of late ploughing and early sowing. There is nothing peculiar, in any other respect, in this mode of cultivation.—Indeed, I am sanguine in the belief that this method, if adopted, would prove generally successful, and for these reasons.

The eggs or larvae of insects are early deposited in the earth, in such cells and with such supplies of nutriment for their *infantile* state as their nature requires. The parent insect does not anticipate, and of course makes no provision for their disturbance or removal. Late plowing effectually dislodges a great portion of them from their winter quarters, and exposes them to the sudden changes of weather,—the alternate wetting and drying—freezing and thawing, which we inevitably have late in the fall and early in the spring. This exposure is more than they can endure, and the natural consequence is, that they perish in myriads. When the eggs of insects are deposited so deep in the ground as to feel the changes of the temperature but gradually, they endure them without injury. But when so near the surface, or in so loose a bed as to feel, immediately, every vicissitude of weather, they die, of course.

The reasons in favor of early sowing are, that the wheat has become more firmly rooted, and has acquired a vigor and hardiness before insects have become active enough to feed upon it. It is also more secure from a late drought or early frost; and probably, forwardness of crop will be found, generally, the best security against those insects and diseases, such as the weevil, the rust &c. which injure it in the milk.

Whether my philosophy in the above remarks is correct or not, I will leave to the decision of those whose occupations afford them ample means of judging correctly.

Confirmatory of the foregoing statements is a remark I lately heard made by a near neighbor, who has long been a very scientific and successful gardener. He observed that he would not on any account, fail of having his garden plowed late in the fall; because at that time, said he, the *nit* or egg of the insect is nicely laid up for winter, and disturbance is almost certain death to it.

It, Sir, you deem the above remarks worth inserting in your valuable paper you are at liberty to give them a place.

B. S.

Dixmont, March, 1837.

Apple Pork.

FRIEND HOLMES:—I here give an account of a small apple porker of 1836. He was 15 months old; of the Newbury white and Bedford Breed;

weighed 312 lbs.—The leaves weighed 22 1-2 lbs.; the Roundabout weighed 12 lbs.; head 21 1-4 lbs.; bone of the head 3 1-4 lbs.; feet and legs 8 3-4 lbs. I have heretofore given my method of fattening.

Said pig was weaned upon apples, and kept upon a very small quantity of grass with two quarts of raw potatoes per day through the summer. I have no doubt that we can make our hogs as large and as fat upon apples as any thing else, only it requires longer time than it would to fatten them upon corn. We cannot spare the corn especially during the present season, therefore we use that which will yield the greatest profit. I have been thus particular in the weight of the hog in order to ascertain the comparative weight of offal and I know of no other way to come at the facts except by weight and measure. I also wish that other farmers would communicate the results of their experiments in the Farmer, that the public may know what is the most economical method to pursue, for I think we are rather deficient in actual experiments, although we have plenty of theories.

PAINE WINGATE.

Hallowell, 3d month, 18th.

N. B. Perhaps it would be well to just mention that the pork was of uniform thickness, generally about three inches; in the very thickest parts it was four inches.

Potato Yeast.

MR. HOLMES:—Your readers will find the following recipe to be useful. Take one quart of water. Peel and slice two middle sized potatoes, one half pint of hops—boil about half an hour—throw in a handful of middlings while boiling, then strain it through a thin cloth, pressing hard; thicken it with three gills of flour while it is hot. When blood warm add one gill of yeast to commence fermentation; put it in a warm place, and when it has worked or fermented well, it is fit for use.

A Lover of Sweet Bread.

Sweet Apple Bread.

MR. HOLMES:—As economy in every thing is commendable, permit me to give you the following recipe for making sweet bread or cake from apples. Peel and quarter the sweet apples, put them into a pan, cover it with paste, bake them till quite soft, rub them through a coarse sieve, take the pulp thus obtained, knead in flour to a proper temper, putting in yeast and shortening sufficient.

P. W.

NOTE.—We have been favored with a generous slice of bread made according to the above recipe, and found it exceedingly good.

Ed.

Resolutions respecting Flour.

(Extract of a Letter to the Editor.)

As various resolutions have lately been passed at assemblies of people, called "flour meetings," permit me to recommend the following to every farmer in the State, to be carried by a unanimous vote, at his fire-side, in his field, and in all other places where he may meet a fellow citizen, to wit:

Resolved, That reading the best Agricultural Publications of the day, is the surest way to obtain all needed information on the subject.

Resolved, That no exertions on our part shall be wanting to render the State independent of all other States for bread; and that nothing short of the Judgments of Heaven, shall hereafter attach to us the odium of "going to New York to Mill."

J. R.

Dixmont, March, 1837.

MR. HOLMES:—I notice in my 6th No. on the

"wheat question," some important errors, you will please correct, viz: In the 3d paragraph from the beginning, for "dry weather," read wet weather—In the extract from Mr. Colman, for "situation," read cultivation.

J. H. J.

Farm Accounts—Products of a Farm.

J. BUEL, Esq.—SIR,—Having been a constant reader of your valuable paper from its commencement, and having been amused and instructed from the perusal of it, especially from original communications upon practical farming, statements of products, &c.; and having heard a gentleman in an agricultural address in this county some years since say, "It is time that farmers leave off guessing, and attend to their business systematically, that they may know their income," &c.—I have once or twice since began to keep an account of the products of my farm, but have failed to go through the year. This year I began early in the season, and have kept an account of the principal articles produced, and their estimate at about the common market price in this vicinity. But as I am a Yankee, I must be allowed the privilege of "guessing" at a part. The reason of my communicating to you the result of my labors, is not that I expect that I have outdone every body else for I believe that many farmers in this region have produced more from the same number of acres than I have, as some of my crops were very poor; my orchard and a few thousand silkworms almost wholly failed. But I have thought that the publication of the products of farms might influence some of those who occupy land and farm by guess, to use more exertion; and may probably induce some young men to turn their minds from the fancied pains of speculation to the slow, but substantial, income of good farming. And in this way, and no other, can we compare our own advantages of location with our brethren at a distance. And since there is such an itching desire for removal and the prairies of the west, it would be well for many of them to know that they are well situated.

My farm contains about 150 acres of land. I improve about 100 acres, the remainder is in wood; some of the land has been cleared of wood thirty-five years, and farmed without much system for a number of years; now some of it is in tolerable cultivation, though very little in a high state. I shall now proceed to give the items of produce and their estimate. I am thus particular, that every reader may see for himself, and imitate the example if he thinks proper, and communicate the same for the benefit of others.

1,088 lb. of maple sugar, at \$10 per cwt. is	\$108 80
Mulberry trees sold for cash,	143 75
35 lb. of wool, at fifty cents per lb.	17 50
4 veal calves, at \$2 50 per head,	10 00
1 killed at four days old, skin sold for	50
5 lambs raised, at \$2 per head,	10 00
5 calves raised, at \$4 per head,	20 00
6 pigs sold young, at \$1 per head,	6 00
8 pigs raised, at \$3 per head,	24 00
50 tons of hay, at \$7 per ton,	350 00
1 ton of hemp,	11 72
16 bushels of peas, at \$1 per bush.	16 00
59 bushels of rye, at \$1 per bush.	59 00
68 1-2 bushels of barley, at 62 1-2 cents per bushel,	42 81
70 bushels of wheat, at \$1 50 per bush.	105 00
Flax in the bundle and seed,	67 66
80 bushels of apples, at 25 cents per bush.	20 00
1 535 1-4 lb. of cheese, at \$8 per cwt.	122 82
280 bushels of potatoes, at 25 cents per bushel	70 00
200 bushels of ruta бага turnips, at 25 cents per bushel,	50 00
200 bushels of ears of poor corn, at 25 cents per bushel,	50 00
2 bushels of white beans, at 1 50 per bush.	3 00
3 bushels of onions, at 75 cents per bush.	2 25
200 bushels of oats, at 50 cents per bush.	100 00
1 482 lbs. of pork, at \$7 per cwt.	103 74
108 3-4 lbs. of butter, sold at \$18 per cwt.	19 54
Growth on ten head of two years old cattle	80 00
Growth on five head year old cattle.	25 00
Total,	\$1,639 09

I would remark, that my young cattle, with the exception of one, has pastured on the commons; but as an offset, I have pastured a span of horses,

till about the 10th of June, three cows and thirteen sheep all summer, two pair of oxen and one cow about one month; all the butter and cheese eaten in the family, the butter on hand, garden vegetables, &c. not brought into this account. And I consider my mulberry yard worth as much as it was last spring before the sale of trees. I am aware that various opinions will be manifested by those who peruse this statement. Some will think it falls short of what it ought to be, while others may think it extravagantly large. The fact is, my wheat crop was no more than half a good crop, and my corn almost wholly lost, my beans, onions and peas poor, flax not so good as usual. The loss of my wheat and corn I attribute in a great measure to bad management. My wheat ground fitted too wet, my seed corn bad and planted too late, which left it wholly exposed to the early frosts.

There are other substantial reasons why farmers ought to know the value of their products; in this way they may ascertain the value of their lands. It is commonly supposed that land is worth as much as money, therefore, if your land will pay for cultivating and the interest, that is the real value of your land. For instance, you value your farm at sixty dollars per acre, it must pay the cultivation and repairs, and produce an income of seven per cent. Another reason is, that we may know what branches of farming are the most profitable. Dairy men commonly know very nearly their produce, while those who have tillage of various kinds, are ignorant of the value of their products, and consequently suppose their neighbors are going ahead of them, and they lose no time in converting a good tillage farm to grass wholly, either for the dairy or sheep entire. I would query, is not this one reason of the scarcity and high price of bread stuffs? And under existing circumstances, whether we had not better put the best of our tillage lands in high cultivation, and pursue the culture of wheat, corn, roots, &c. which will support our cows, and our sheep, and our families, while our cows, sheep and young cattle will support our farms? ASA CARTER.

Champion, Jefferson Co., N. Y., Dec. 1836.

[Cultivator.]

The fleece a greater object than the Carcass.

JESSE BUEL, Esq.—DEAR SIR,—In the December number of the "Cultivator," I noticed an article on sheep husbandry, over the signature of "A Subscriber;" and as the writer thereof solicits an argument, and correction, permit me to make a few remarks on the subject.

I differ with him when he says: "that the carcass should be the most profitable" for the following reason: the price of mutton is generally so low, that the sheep masters would make but small profits from their flocks, should they direct attention mainly to that object, because the price of mutton, for the last ten years, has not averaged exceeding two cents per pound, to the farmer; while in England, during the same period of time it has been about ten cents. There they can make mutton their principal object of raising sheep; in this country it must principally be for their wool. I have known mutton sold in this town, Hoosick, at 1 1-2 cts. per pound by the quarter; and it is a well known fact, that thousands of thousands of sheep are annually killed, for the sake of their pelts, the carcasses tried to obtain the tallow, and the meat fed to the swine! Now, should our wool-growers generally change their fine, for coarse sheep, and go to raising them for the sake of their mutton, principally, I ask, what would their profits be, as long as mutton is so low? Would not the price be still further reduced? Coarse wool is brought into this country in great quantities, free of duty; should our farmers therefore enter into the raising of coarse sheep, their wool would be extremely low, and our manufacturers be obliged to draw from foreign countries fine wool to supply their factories, whereby a great amount of money would yearly go out of the country. It is useless for me to tell you, that by far the greatest quantity of wool manufactured in this country belongs to the finer qualities.

The writer asserts that the quality of the mutton of the Saxony and merino, is far inferior to that of coarse sheep. I wish he had told us his reasons why it is so! Now I assert, that it is equal if not superior, for they being smaller, and more delicately constituted animals, the grain of the

meat is finer, which in my opinion makes the quality equal, if not superior, to that of coarse sheep.* It is true, their carcass is lighter, but, let me ask, do not the large coarse sheep require more sustenance? I assert that they do! Yet there may be locations—for instance near large market places—where coarse woolled sheep are as profitable—perhaps more so—than the fine woolled; but remote from such places, the expense of driving the mutton to market, would nearly, if not quite, consume the profits. Will your correspondent favor the public with a statement, how much provender the Bakewell, Hampshire Down and South Down sheep daily require? He may, if he pleases, reduce the quantity to hay, as that is the standard by which we generally calculate the expense of keeping sheep.

The writer is evidently mistaken, when he says: "they generally keep their wether sheep five or six years, as they produce the greatest quantity and the finest quality"—"they frequently lose them in consequence of their weak constitution, and their inability to stand the hard winters." I agree with him that they cut the largest quantity of wool, but beg leave to say, that but very few wethers are kept to that age—not one in ten, take the country through; they generally are turned off, at three and four years old. "A Subscriber" must have but limited practical experience when he says: "they frequently lose them in consequence of their weak constitution, and their inability to stand the hard winters." Why has a wether at the age of six, a weaker constitution than a ewe which partially exhausts her strength by raising a lamb yearly, while a wether's strength is not exhausted at all!—for which reason, I should think, they could stand the hard winters better. I have now a ewe in my flock, originally imported from Saxony, twelve years old, and from which I have raised 10 lambs, and if nothing extraordinary happens to her, I expect to raise one more from her next spring. She has not a tooth in her head, and yet is in good condition. I cannot think that your correspondent was really in earnest, when he says "that the wethers produce the finest wool." I am a purchaser, as well as a grower of wool, and have found that wether's fleeces are always coarser than ewes fleeces. Every practical wool-grower will concur with me.

In conclusion, I may be permitted to say, that it is matter of regret, that some of your correspondents do not sign their real names to what they write; if they did, some of your readers at least would be enabled to judge whether their statements were the result of experience. It is alike due to themselves as well as to the public.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I remain, yours,
H. D. GROVE.
Hosick, N. Y. Jan. 6, 1837. [Cultivator]

* I hereby extend my challenge, which some time since I gave to brother "R." to your correspondent, "A Subscriber"—that he may procure the best sample of Bakewell, Hampshire Down and South Down mutton, he can find, and I will meet him with a sample of Saxony or Merino. Both shall be cooked in the same manner; we will select one or more of the most accomplished connoisseurs in good eating, and I will rest the point on their decision.

Selections from late Foreign Journals.

CAUSES OF SUICIDE.—The following account, by throwing light upon the true causes of suicide, may tend to lessen the number of those dreadful cases hereafter.—Out of 126 women who attempted self-destruction, but who were not able to accomplish that fatal resolution, Dr. Scipion Pinel ascertained that 6 were driven to this desperate act by grief for having lost their children, 2 by fretting at not having any, 19 by misery and dereliction, 5 by jealousy, 7 in consequence of childbed, 4 by grief for being at the hospital, 3 by imitation, 5 by trifling quarrels, 9 by political terrors in June 1833, 11 by religious excitement, 13 by disappointment in their marriages, 3 by remorse at having stolen, 4 by remorse at having deceived their husbands, 13 in consequence of a disorderly life and prostitution, 21 by the bad behaviour and ill-treatment of their husbands. In every one of these cases, the confessions of these poor wretches are precious for science and morality. Another equally interesting circumstance is the manner of death they had adopted:—27 suffocated

themselves with charcoal, 14 threw themselves into the Seine, 2 took vitriol, 12 starved themselves, 35 attempted to jump out of their windows, 5 tried to strangle themselves, 1 to burn herself by setting her bed on fire, 7 by inflicting wounds in their necks, 4 in their chests, 1 cut the arteries of her arm, 21 attempted to hang themselves. Suicide most frequently occurs from between 27 to 40 years of age.—*French paper.*

GENERAL STATE OF STATISTICS.—It appears that in manhood, when one person in 100 dies annually, two are constantly sick. Calculating from this datum and the yearly mortality of England and Wales, the total number constantly disabled by sickness will be at least 600,000 persons; and if the same proportions be extended to Scotland and Ireland, 1,130,000. Some tables prepared from the facts of the Portsmouth Dock-yard give these results:—"In the year one man in six is seriously hurt—two in five fall ill. Each man on an average has an attack of illness, either spontaneous or caused by external injury, once in every two years; and at an average each disease lasts fourteen days." And from returns from other yards it would seem that the sick time of the Dock-yard laborers is seven to eight per cent of the lifetime. The elaborate returns of the East India Company's laborers give a lower proportion.

SUBSTITUTE FOR GAS IN LIGHTING STREETS.—Professor Meinecke, of Halle, proposes that houses and streets should be lighted by a spark of electric fire, and thinks that this new mode of lighting will some day take the place of that by gas, as most perfect and economical. His project is to make luminous tubes, having at regular distances small metallic flakes along the places it is wished to light, and pass with an electric machine, a current of electricity over it. In this way the professor has obtained, by means of a machine two feet in diameter, a constant light resembling that of the moon, in his apartment. By enclosing these sparks in a tube filled with rarified hydrogen gas, which doubles its brilliancy, it will be easy, he says, to execute the project upon a large scale.—*Echo du Monde Savant.*

On the Quality and Growth of Wheat.

Col. Le Conteur, of the 1st Regiment Royal Jersey Militia, has recently published a little work that proves the writer to have made, and to be making, a most exemplary use of the happy interruption of war, and to be promoting, like an excellent citizen, the arts of peace and the means of internal support and strength. The work is "On the varieties, properties, and classification of wheat;" and the details are the results of the writer's own experiments, on his own property. Circumstances led him to make a collection of wheats; and in the course of five years' close attention and research, it increased to upwards of 150 sorts. To show the importance of attending to the varieties and properties of wheat, Col. Le Conteur mentions, that among these varieties there are some that will thrive better than others in the particular soils and situations adapted to each, all over the kingdom; that one ear of a superior variety, sowed grain by grain, and suffered to tiller apart, produced 4 lbs. 4 oz. of wheat; whereas another ear, of an inferior sort, treated in the same manner, produced only 1 lb. 10 oz.—a proof of the paramount importance of selecting the most productive and farinaceous sorts for seed, the profits of sowing one sort, and the loss resulting from the other, being manifest. The writer remarks that his attention was directed to this important subject by professor La Gasca, Curator of the Royal Gardens at Madrid; that five years since he accidentally saw about 80 distinct sorts of wheat growing in a nursery garden in Jersey, some seven feet high, some only four, the ears of some being three, others six inches long; and that the professor explained their nature to him. He requested the professor to visit his crops, considering them to be as pure and unmixed as those of his neighbors. To the writer's dismay the professor drew from three fields 23 sorts—some white wheat, some red, some liver-colored, some dead ripe, the corn shaking out, some half so, some in a milky state, and some green. He thereupon became convinced that "no crop in that state could either produce the greatest weight of corn, give the largest quantity of flour, or make the best or light-

est bread, such as would be produced from a field in an equal and perfect state of ripeness." He then selected the best and most productive sorts of wheat, and secured 14 sorts, which he afterwards cultivated with great care and success, showing the great profit resulting from this care and selection, and arguing on the immense consequences to the country, if attention to this subject could be made a national object. The modes by which Col. Le Conteur proceeded and succeeded occupy the remaining portions of the volume.

STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

A PROCLAMATION

For a day of Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer.

With the advice and consent of the Executive Council, I appoint **THURSDAY**, the twentieth day of **APRIL** next, to be observed by the inhabitants of this State as a day of *Public Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer*, and I do request the religious societies of every denomination to assemble for this purpose, in their respective places of worship on that day.

The God of nations on whose sovereign goodness we depend for all our blessings, is a holy God, who cannot look upon sin but with abhorrence, and we are "a people laden with iniquity," who have not rendered according to the benefits received; it becomes us, therefore, while we look to Him for the continual supply of our temporal and spiritual wants during the year to come, to humble ourselves for our past offences, and with contrition of heart to seek forgiveness, through the mediation of Jesus Christ our Savior, lest He withhold his blessings and visit us in righteous retribution.

"Let us worship and bow down, let us kneel before the Lord our Maker," and while we recognize with gratitude the goodness and forbearance He has exercised towards us, let us be humbled by a sense of our unworthiness, and with penitence confess, that we have disregarded His mercies, disobeyed His laws, and rejected the precious salvation offered in the Gospel.

Let us seek the aid of the Holy spirit, that we may return to our allegiance to the King of kings, praying that His gracious influences may descend upon every part of our State, so that we may become a people fearing God and working righteousness.

Let us commend to the Most High our civil interests, and pray that He would have in His holy keeping the President of these United States, that He would grant wisdom to our National and State Legislatures, and cause all who are in places of authority, to execute faithfully the duties with which they are entrusted.

Let us pray that we may have "rain from Heaven and fruitful seasons," so that our poor may be satisfied with bread—that we may continue to enjoy the blessings of health and peace—that our commerce, manufactures, and fisheries may be abundantly prospered—that our Colleges, and other Seminaries of learning may be nurseries of virtue and piety, as well as of useful knowledge, so that the youth shall rise up to take the places of their fathers, and to occupy stations of trust and influence, may be taught sacredly to regard their duties to God and to their fellow men, and become the support of our free institutions and the defence of the Christian Church—that a spirit of repentance and reformation may prevail in every part of our land, and that the time may soon come, when the kingdom of Jesus Christ shall triumph over all opposition, and be established throughout the earth.

And the people of this State are requested to suspend such labor and recreation, as are inconsistent with a due observance of the solemnities of the day.

GIVEN at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, in AUGUSTA, this ninth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the sixty first year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

By the GOVERNOR:

ASAPH R. NICHOLS, Secretary of State.

Agricultural.

Tanners' Bark.

There is much doubt and scepticism prevailing with respect to the relative value of this substance as an improver of the soil. While some contend that it is a cold, inert body, deprived, by the process of tanning of its nutritive properties, others object to it upon the score of its being too heating. Here are qualities ascribed to it as opposite as human opinion can make them; but as it is among the infirmities of his nature for man to err in judgment, may it not be that neither of these opinions are correct. Prejudice too, may have its share of influence in the formation of them, and the truth may be found in the fact that their substance does not possess any one of the qualities here ascribed to it, in any injurious degree, but may in fact combine those which would render it, after being submitted to a judicious chemical process, a highly valuable manure. That the tanning principle is extracted no one can question; but in undergoing that deprivation, may it not imbibe other qualities equally conducive to the growth of vegetable? In the tanner's vat, it is placed in close contact with hides, and may it not receive certain portions of animal matter, eminently calculated to advance the healthful nurture of plants? While in the hands of the tanner, more or less of lime in some of its forms are doubtless imparted to it. This, we know, when combined with earthy matters, or hard woody, fibrous substances, promotes active decomposition, and consequently, the elimination of gaseous particles, which becoming incorporated with the soil, form a valuable part of the pabulum of living vegetables. We are told upon the highest authority that when lime, whether freshly burnt or slacked, is mixed with any moist, fibrous, vegetable matter, there is a strong action between the lime and the vegetable matter, and they form a kind of compost together, of which a part is usually soluble in water; and that by this kind of operation, lime renders matter which was before comparatively inert nutritive. Now, may it not be, that all that is wanting to render tanners' bark easy of decomposition, and to convert it into nutritive matter, is the application of a proper portion of lime, or some other substance capable of generating heat? Fermentation once excited, if permitted to go on, would soon convert it into a black vegetable mould. In that state, all would admit its applicability for the production of the food of plants. Rotten tanners' bark mixed with silicious earth, we all know, makes one among the best preparations for the flower bed; indeed we know no mould superior to it; from many years experience we can say that we would prefer it to any other. If then, it was that inert body which some would represent it, it certainly could not gain any thing by its combination with silica to impart to it that principle of active vegetation which it undoubtedly possesses. But let us see what is taken from it in its process of tanning.—The best oak bark, cut at the most suspicious season of the year, contains but 29 parts of the tanning principle out of 480 parts, and surely the abstraction of this minor portion of its whole constituent body, does not materially impair the capacity of the residuum for the purposes of production. But what has been found to be the constituents of this residuum? Why, by a minute analysis of 1,000 parts of dry oak bark, it was found to contain

Of woody fibre	876
Tanning	57
Extract	31
Mucilage	13
Matter rendered insoluble during evaporation, probably a mixture of Albumen and extract	9
Loss—partly saline matter,	9

It must, therefore, be obvious from this exhibit, that after the separation of the TANNING principle, there still remains much in the tanners' bark, which may be converted into vegetable nutriment, for of a thousand parts, only fifty-seven are found to combine with, and form a part of the hides in the process of tanning. The substance abstracted, amounts to less than 6 per cent.; for as the analysis was made by incineration, the loss set down should not enter into the account against the residuum. Every one at all conversant with the constituent properties of manure, and with the phy-

siology of plants, do know, that the substances which sustain the vitality of growing vegetables, must be taken up in a liquid or gaseous form, and that the exquisitely delicate ducts of their lymphatic vessels cannot receive any thing solid into them. From these premises, it is fairly deducible that tanners' bark, once reduced to vegetable mould, would be a valuable and healthful manure; the process then, by which it can be reduced, becomes an object of importance, and it is equally so, that by admixture with earth and lime, with unrotted horse manure or ashes, its decomposition can speedily be effected. Would it not then, in the absence of other vegetable matter be a valuable substance to spread on all fields where lime was intended to be used, whereon no clover-ley or grass sward existed? It strikes us that it would be; and we recommend its use, from an honest conviction that the happiest meliorating effects would result from it. Deriving, as tanner's bark do, no little portion animal matter during the period which it lies in contact with the hides, it may be said to possess both animal and vegetable salts therefore, must be presumed to be highly forcing in its properties, and, hence, peculiarly adapted to tenacious soils, which may be, naturally deficient in vegetable matter.—*lb.*

From the New England Farmer.

NEW SORT OF INDIAN CORN.

{ HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Feb. 15, 1837.

T. G. FESSENDEN, Esq.,

DEAR SIR:—I am indebted to the Hon. Henry L. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents in this city for a small quantity of Indian Corn—a description of which you have in a letter to Mr. Ellsworth from Thomas N. Baden, Esq. of Maryland—and also in a letter addressed to myself from Mr. Ellsworth, both of which I now enclose. The package of corn I have sent by John H. Dexter, Esq., of Boston, and will thank you to make such disposition of it as you may deem proper.

I remain, Dear Sir,

Your obt' servant,

ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

PATENT OFFICE, Jan. 30, 1837.

SIR: Hearing of some great improvements that had been made in the common corn, I addressed a letter to Mr. Baden, a highly respectable gentleman in Maryland, to ascertain what facts I could on the subject.

His letter is very interesting, and I transmit you a copy of it. This experiment of Mr. Baden shows most clearly what can be done to improve seeds, by carefully selecting each year the best kind raised. Theoretical opinions sustain Mr. Baden; but few experiments have been tried so successfully. What might be effected for agriculture by similar efforts?

The like efforts in improving the breed of animals have been crowned with great success, especially in Europe. I avail myself of this opportunity to send you a small sample of the corn mentioned by Mr. Baden. I will only add, that I have conversed with several persons who have planted the "Baden" corn; and the concurrent opinion of all, sustains the statements made in the letter. I have a few samples at the Patent Office, of corn raised in this neighborhood, which has four or five ears on a stalk; and I expect soon some stalks containing six, seven and eight ears. If this corn were generally introduced, how greatly the amount of bread stuffs might be increased, without any extra labor. I hope some public spirited citizens will try to improve wheat, oats, barley and other grains.

I avail myself of the opportunity to mention the introduction of Italian spring wheat with great success. A friend of mine, in Connecticut, raised the last year, forty bushels on an acre. This grain is heavy; makes good flour; yields well; and the crop avoids all the danger of winter freezing. I have ordered a quantity of this corn and wheat to be shipped to Indiana, and intend to try both on the fine soil of the Wabash valley, the ensuing summer.

I am yours, very respectfully,

HENRY L. ELLSWORTH.

N. B. Be careful to plant this corn in a place by itself. When good seed is planted in a field with poor seed, the former will degenerate. H. L. E.

[COPY OF MR. BADEN'S LETTER.]

{ NEAR NOTTINGHAM, PRINCE GEORGE'S
Co. Jan. 26, 1837.

SIR:—I received yours of the 14th, making inquiry respecting the "Maryland corn," which you understood I had raised. I have the pleasure to say that I have brought this corn to its high state of perfection, by carefully selecting the best seed in the field for a long course of years, having especial reference to those stalks which produced the most ears. When the corn was husked, I then made a re-selection, taking only that which appeared sound and fully ripe, having regard to the deepest and best color, as well as the size of the cob. In the spring, before shelling the corn, I examined it again, and selected that which was the best in all respects. In shelling the corn, I omitted to take the irregular kernels at both the large and small ends. I have carefully followed this mode of selecting seed corn for twenty-two or twenty-three years, and still continue to do so. When I first commenced, it was with a common kind of corn, for there was none other in this part of the country. If any other person undertook the same experiment, I did not hear of it; I do not believe others ever exercised the patience to bring the experiment to the present state of perfection. At first, I was troubled to find stalks with even two good ears on them, perhaps one good ear and one small one, or one good ear and "a nubbin." It was several years before I could discover much benefit resulting from my efforts; however, at length the quality and quantity began to improve, and the improvement was then very rapid. At present, I do not pretend to lay up any seed unless it comes from stalks which bear four, five, or six ears. I have seen stalks bearing eight ears. One of my neighbors informed me that he had a single stalk with ten perfect ears on it, and that he intended to send the same to the museum at Baltimore. In addition to the number of ears, and of course the great increase in quantity unshelled, it may be mentioned, that it yields much more than common corn when shelled. Some gentlemen, in whom I have full confidence, informed me they shelled a barrel (10 bushels of ears) of my kind of corn, which measured a little more than six bushels. The common kind of corn will measure about five bushels only. I believe I raise double or nearly so, to what I could with any other corn I have ever seen. I generally plant the corn about the first of May, and place the hills five feet apart each way, and have two stalks in a hill. I can supply you with all the seed you may need, and I suppose I have now in my corn-house, 50, and perhaps more, stalks with the corn on them as it grew in the field, and none with less than four, and some six or seven ears on them. I will with pleasure send you some of these stalks, and also some seed corn, if I can get an opportunity.

Early last spring, I let George Law, Esq., of Baltimore city, have some of this seed corn; he sent it to his friend in Illinois, with instructions how to manage it. A few weeks since he informed me that the increase was one hundred and twenty bushels on an acre; that there was no corn in Illinois like it, and that it produced more fodder than any other kind. I have supplied many friends with seed corn, but some of them have planted it with other corn, and will, I fear, find it degenerate.

I have lately been inquired of, if this corn was not later than other kinds? It is rather earlier; certainly not later. Corn planted in moist or wet soils will not ripen so quick as that which is planted on a dry soil. In the former, there will be found more dampness in the cob, although the kernel may appear equally ripe in both. In the two last years, the wet seasons have injured much corn that was too early "lofted" or housed.

I believe I have answered most of your inquiries. I hope I have not exaggerated—I have no motive for doing so. I raise but little corn to sell, as tobacco is my principal crop. Should I fail to send you some seed this spring, I will next summer, gather some stalks with the corn, fodder and tassels, and all, as they grew, and send to you, that you may judge yourself of the superiority of this over the common kind of corn.

Yours, &c.,

THOS. N. BADEN.

Hon. H. L. ELLSWORTH,
Commissioner of Patents, Washington City.

Winter food for Sheep.

Every farmer is aware, that one of the chief difficulties in the raising and management of sheep consists in preserving them through winter, without disease or loss. Hence every fact or hint in relation to their winter management becomes of the first importance. It is indispensably necessary that sheep should be kept in good condition in order to prevent disease; and it is a secondary point, yet one to which much attention should be paid, to make use of the cheapest kinds of food.

With regard to the quantity and manure of food, it should be such as to keep them in a strong, healthy state, and rather full of flesh, yet not partaking too much of *fatness*. This good condition even if maintained at considerably greater immediate cost, will be found by far the most profitable in the end; for independently of the constant danger of loss by death, when sheep are ill kept, they shear much less wool, and the future progeny is much weaker, in consequence of such imperfect management.

One of the most necessary requisites to be observed is constant and regular feeding. Sudden changes, from scanty to plentiful food are highly detrimental, as is also the reverse. Perhaps the only exception to this remark, is the case of ewes rearing lambs, which require better feeding than in ordinary times.

The quality of the food is a thing of much consequence, and the quantity must be adapted to the quality. It is satisfactorily ascertained, that hay alone, is not adapted to keeping sheep in the best condition. Still less is it if they are not allowed a constant supply of water. But the intermixture of roots, and particularly mangel wurtzel, is found to produce an excellent effect. A very successful manager of sheep, whenever he feeds any kind of roots, or grain, to them, first gives them a foddering of straw in order to fill them, as he does not consider the roots digest so well on an empty stomach. In order to be able to proportion the different kinds of roots, grain, &c. according to their nutritive qualities it is necessary to know in what proportions those qualities exist in them respectively. The following table exhibits the results of the experiments of the distinguished agriculturalist De Raumer, on the effects produced by an equal quantity of several substances in increasing the flesh, tallow and wool of sheep.

	Increased the weight of the living animal.	Produced wool.	Produced tallow.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1000 lbs. potatoes, raw, with salt,	46 1-2	6 1-2	12 1-2
do potatoes, without salt,	44	6 1-2	11 1-2
do mangel wurtzel, raw,	38 1-2	5 1-4	6 1-2
do wheat,	155	14	59 1-2
do oats,	146	10	42 1-2
do barley,	136	11 1-2	60
do peas,	134	14 1-2	41
do rye, with salt,	133	14	35
do do without salt,	90	12 1-2	43
do meal, wet,	129	13 1-2	17 1-2
do buckwheat,	120	10	33
do good hay,	58	7 1-2	13
do hay with straw, without other fodder,	31	15 1-2	6 1-2

These results agree with those of De Dombale, and other agriculturists.—*Gen. Far.*

MECHANICS.**PROGRESS OF STEAM.**

BY HON. JOSEPH STORY.

The Marquis of Worcester, early in the reign of Charles II, (1665) first directed the attention of the public to the expansive power of steam when used in a close vessel; and of its capacity to be employed as a moving power in machinery. The suggestion slept almost without notice, until about the year 1698, when Captain Savery, a man of singular ingenuity, constructed an apparatus, for which he obtained a patent, to apply it to practical purposes. The invention of a safety-valve soon afterwards followed; and that again was succeeded by the use of

a close fitted piston working in a cylinder. Still, however, the engine was comparatively of little use, until Mr Watt, a half century afterwards, effected the grand improvement of condensing the steam in a separate vessel, communicating by a pipe with the cylinder; and Mr Washborough, in 1778, by the application of it to produce a rotary motion, opened the most extensive use of it for mechanical purposes.

It was in reference to the astonishing impulse thus given to mechanical pursuits, that Dr. Darwin, more than forty years ago, broke out in strains equally remarkable for their poetic enthusiasm, and prophetic truth, and predicted the future triumph of the steam engine.

"Soon shall thy arm unconquered steam, afar Drag the slow barge, or drive the rapid car; Or on wide waving wings expanded bear The flying chariot through the fields of air;— Fair crews triumphant, leaning from above, Shall waive their fluttering kerchiefs as they move, Or warrior bands alarm the gaping crowd, And armies shrink beneath the shadowy cloud."

What would he have said if he had but lived to witness the immortal invention of Fulton, which seems almost to move in the air, and to fly on the wings of the wind? And yet how slowly did this enterprise obtain the public favor. I myself have heard the illustrious inventor relate, in an animated and affecting manner, the history of his labors and discouragements. When, said he, I was building my first steam boat at New York, the project was viewed by the public either with indifference, or with contempt, as a visionary scheme. My friends, indeed, were civil, but they were shy. They listened with patience to my explanations, but with a settled cast of incredulity on their countenances. I felt the full force of the lamentation of the poet, "Truths would you teach to save a sinking land, All shun, none aid you, and few understand."

As I had occasion to pass daily to and from the building yard, while my boat was in progress, I have often loitered unknown near the idle groups of strangers, gathering in little circles, and heard the various enquiries as to the object of this new vehicle. The language was uniformly that of scorn, or sneer, or ridicule.—The loud laugh often rose at my expense; the dry jest; the wise calculation of losses and expenditures; the dull and endless repetition of the Fulton Folly.—Never did a single encouraging remark, a bright hope, or a warm wish, cross my path. Silence itself was but politeness, veiling its doubts, or hiding its reproaches.

At length the day arrived when the experiment was to be put into operation. To me it was a most trying and interesting occasion. I invited many friends to go on board to witness the first successful trip. Many of them did me the favor to attend as a matter of personal respect; but it was manifest, that they did it with reluctance, fearing to be the partners of my mortification, and not of my triumph. I was well aware that in my case there were many reasons to doubt of my own success.—The machinery was new and ill made; many parts of it was constructed by mechanics unaccustomed to such work; and unexpected difficulties might reasonably be presumed to present themselves from other causes. The moment arrived, in which the word was to be given for the vessel to move. My friends were in groups on the deck. There was anxiety mixed with fear among them. They were silent, and sad, and weary. I read in their looks nothing but disaster, and almost repented of my efforts. The signal was given, and the boat moved on a short distance, and then stopped and became immovable.

To the silence of the preceeding moment now succeeded murmurs of discontent, and agitations, and whispers and shrugs. I could hear distinctly repeated, "I told you it would be so—it was a foolish scheme—I wish we were all well out of it." I elevated myself upon a platform, and addressed the assembly. I stated, that I knew not what was the matter; but if they would be quiet, and indulge me for a half hour, I would either go on, or abandon the voyage for that time.—This short respite was conceded without objection. I went below, examined the machinery, and discovered that the cause was a slight mal-adjustment of some of the work. In a short period it was obviated. The boat was again put in motion. She continued to move on. All were still incredulous. None seem-

ed willing to trust the evidence of their own senses. We left the fair city of New York; we passed through the romantic and ever-varying scenery of the highlands; we descried the clustering houses of Albany; we reached its shores; and then, even then, when all was achieved, I was the victim of disappointment. Imagination superseded the influence of fact. It was then doubted, if it could be done again; or if done it was doubted if it could be made of any great value.

Such was the history of the first experiment, as it fell, not in the very language which I have used, but in its substance, from the lips of the late inventor. He did not live indeed to enjoy the full glory of his invention. It is mournful to say, that attempts were made to rob him in the first place of his invention, and next of its fruits. He fell a victim to his efforts to sustain his title to both. When already his invention had covered the Hudson, he seemed little satisfied with the results, and looked forward to far more extensive operations. My ultimate triumph will be on the Mississippi. I know, indeed, that even now it is deemed impossible by many, that the difficulties of its navigation can be overcome. But I am confident of success. I may not live to see it; but the Mississippi will yet be covered by steamboats; and thus an entire change be wrought in the course of the internal navigation and commerce of our country.

And it has been wrought. And the steamboat looking to its effects upon commerce and navigation, to the combined influence of facilities of travelling and facilities of trade, of circulation of news, and still more rapid circulation of pleasures and products, seems destined to be numbered among the noblest benefactors to the human race.

M. De Milly's Star Candle Manufactory, Paris.

The French appear to have effected a great improvement in candles by separating the crystallizable portion of tallow, the stearine, from its other constituents, and rejecting the latter in the composition of their bougies. But stearine itself is a compound of stearic acid and glycerine, and it is the former only which is wanted in the preparation of the most perfect bougies.

To accomplish this more perfect depuration, the stearine is converted into soap, with lime, and this soap is then decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid, forming an insoluble precipitate of sulphate of lime, and leaving the crystallizable stearic acid free.

The saponification of the stearine with lime, is aided by a high temperature, (140 deg. cent.—284 Far.) which produces a corresponding pressure on the liquid, and by suitable agitation. The stearic acid, when separated, is thoroughly washed by hot water and steam, and then set aside to crystallize in tinned vessels.

The cakes thus obtained are broken up, put into sacks, and subjected to the gradual action of a hydraulic press. The greater part of the oleic acid is thus forced out, with a variable portion of the solid acid which it carries with it, depending on the temperature.

The material thus obtained is still more completely purified by a cold pressure in other hydraulic presses, not less powerful, but arranged horizontally. This leaves the solid matter of a splendid pearly white, exempt from odor, but not yet sufficiently purified. It is melted again in water, sharpened with sulphuric acid, washed and cast into moulds, when it becomes a crystalline mass, and is fit for the preparation of stearine candles.

The strongest tendency to crystallization presented a formidable difficulty in the moulding of the candles. In the earlier manufactory of the improved candles this difficulty was overcome only by adding twenty-five to thirty-three per cent. of wax, to the purified stearic acid. This added greatly to the cost.

An attempt was made at improvement by adding about a thousandth part of arsenic acid, in powder, to the stearic acid. This pretty effectually cut the crystals, (as the workmen termed it) but the process was objectionable, diffusing a disagreeable odor in apartments where many of the lights were burning.

M. de Milly now employs a more simple process, exempt from all reproach, and which requires only five hundredth part of wax. It consists in disturbing the crystallization by a rapid transition

from the liquid to the solid state, effected by dipping the moulds momentarily in water, of about the temperature of congelation of the purified material, and then pouring in the melted substance at a temperature but little higher than the melting point. This ingenious management secures to this fine improvement all the success that could be hoped for. The manufacture has become greatly extended; the wholesale price has been lowered from 2 fr. 25 c. to 1 fr. 75 c. and the retail price from 2 fr. 50 c. to 2 francs the metrical pound, while at the same time the quality of the article is much improved. A steam generator is used in De Milly's factory, for heating and in most of the mechanical operations, and about eighty people, men, women and children are employed in it.—*Bull. d'Encour. Mars. 1836.*

MAINE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, March 17.

Bill to incorporate the Hallowell and Philadelphia Granite Company was read a second time, amended on motion of Mr. Benson, so as to reduce the Capital Stock of the Company from \$300,000 to \$100,000, and passed to be engrossed.

Bill providing for the repeal of the Act establishing a Municipal Court in the town of Hallowell, came from the House with an amendment. The Bill provides that such of the citizens of Hallowell as are entitled to vote in town affairs, shall be allowed to vote upon the question of "court" or "no court." The amendment of the House extends this right to all the citizens who are entitled to vote at the September elections. Messrs. Littlefield and Burr opposed the amendment, and Messrs. Benson, Severance, Magoun, and Robinson of Lincoln, supported it. Mr. Benson called the yeas and nays, and they were ordered and taken as follows—Yeas 11—Nays 10.

And the Bill was then passed to be engrossed as amended, in concurrence with the House.

HOUSE.

FRIDAY, March 17.

Agreeably to assignment, the Report of the Committee on Contested Elections, (being a statement of facts in relation to the right to a seat of R. A. L. Codman,) was taken up and accepted. Mr. Paine of Hallowell then offered a resolution, declaring that R. A. L. Codman, having been legally and constitutionally elected a Representative from the city of Portland, is entitled to a seat in this House, and the Resolve, after debate, was passed,—yeas 95—nays 45.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred called up the Resolve and Report in relation to the N. E. Boundary of the State. He said that he was desirous that the Legislature should act with unanimity on this subject. He was willing to modify the report so as to make it acceptable, if possible, to all the members. For that purpose, he would move that the rules of the House be dispensed with, by unanimous consent, so far as to allow a reconsideration of the votes whereby the resolve was passed, and the report accepted. The motion prevailed. The votes finally passing and passing to be engrossed the resolve, and accepting the report were then reconsidered. On motion of Mr. Holmes the report and resolve were then recommitted.

Finally passed—Resolve providing for the settlement of certain claims against the late Warden of the State Prison.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 18.

Passed to be enacted—Bill providing for the repeal of an Act establishing a Municipal Court in the town of Hallowell.

Finally passed—Resolve providing for the settlement of certain claims against the late Warden of the State Prison.

HOUSE.

SATURDAY, March 18.

Mr. Brooks of York laid upon the table a Resolve for the relief of the indigent Blind, which was once read and Monday assigned.

The Committee on the several petitions for a repeal of the law regulating the practice of Physic and Surgery, reported a bill for that purpose, which was twice read and Monday assigned.

Passed to be enacted—Bill repealing the Act establishing a Municipal Court in Hallowell.

SENATE.

MONDAY, March 20.

Several Reports were accepted in concurrence. The Senate concur with the House in their amendment to the Bill to secure to mechanics and others a lien on houses and other buildings for their labor and materials expended on the same.

Report of the Committee on the N. E. Boundary, to whom had been recommitted their former Report was taken up. The Committee report amendments to their former Report, and that the Resolves accompanying the same ought to pass without amendment. The amendments proposed by the Committee to their former Report were agreed to, and the question being upon the acceptance of the Report as amended—

Mr. Greene said that when the first Report was before the Senate, he had pointed out those parts of it to which he had objections. These parts the Committee had now stricken out, with the exception of that part which ascribed a certain proposition to Mr. Vaughan, the British Minister. He wished that that part also had been stricken out, as he had not himself been able to find any warrant for it. But as the Committee had seen fit, after due deliberation, to re-affirm their former statement in relation to that part, and as that portion of the Report involved no principle dangerous to the rights and interests of the State, he should vote to accept the Report.

Mr. Higgins called the yeas and nays upon the acceptance of the Report, and they were ordered and taken as follows—yeas 19—nays 0.

Upon the passage of the Resolves to be engrossed, Mr. Benson called the yeas any nays, and they were ordered and taken as follows—yeas 19—nays 0. So the Resolves were passed to be engrossed.

HOUSE.

MONDAY, March 20.

Resolve authorizing the Governor to present a medal to Dr. Usher Parsons, as a testimonial of his services in the battle on Lake Erie during the late war. Mr. Hunt of Gorham moved that the Resolve be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Hunt said he did not doubt the great services of Dr. Parsons. But he did not doubt that there were hundreds in the State equally deserving of medals. He knew not why Dr. Parsons, who was not now and had not been a citizen of the State for twenty years, should be singled out.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred referred to the testimonials to the services of Dr. Parsons. He was the only officer in that battle, who had not received a testimonial of the kind from his native State. It was true he had been absent from the State, but he had been in the service of the United States.

Mr. Codman of Portland advocated the Resolve and the policy of bestowing such testimonials.

Mr. Humphrey of Gray advocated the Resolve. The expense was trifling, and the Resolve could not be objected to on that account. He was surprised to see any objection.

Messrs. Emery of Saco, Allen of Bangor, and Foster of Pembroke, further advocated the Resolve, when Mr. Hunt of Gorham withdrew his motion, and the Resolve passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Hodgkin of Lewiston moved to take up the Resolve providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Governor Lincoln. The report accompanying the Resolve was read.

Mr. Ingalls of Denmark moved that the Resolve be indefinitely postponed. Mr. Codman of Portland opposed the motion. There was an important distinction in favor of this case. It was not a proposition to erect a monument to a man who had been Governor and had afterwards deceased, but to a Governor who died in office, while in the discharge of public duties.

Mr. Hunt of Gorham advocated the motion, on the ground that if we erected a monument to one of our Governors, we must to all.

Mr. Foster of Pembroke opposed the motion and advocated the Resolve.

The question was then taken, and the motion to postpone indefinitely was negatived—Yeas, 38—Nays, 88.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 21.

Mr. Benson laid upon the table a Bill to incorporate the Kennebec Savings Institution, and the same on his motion, was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Finally passed—Resolves, authorizing the Treas-

urer of State to collect certain notes of hand—for the aid of the Deaf and Dumb.

HOUSE.

TUESDAY, March 21.

The House insisted upon its vote recommending the bill to establish the salary of the Secretary of State, proposed a Conference and appointed Messrs. Knowlton of Montville, Levensaler and Gowen a Committee of Conferees.

Bill additional to regulate the admission of Attorneys at Law was read a third time. [It provides that all persons of good moral character may be admitted, upon passing an examination as to their legal knowledge, to be made by a Committee to be appointed in each County by the Justices of the S. J. Court.]

Mr. Knowlton of Montville advocated the bill as being better than the present law; but hoped before long to see the law monopoly entirely abolished. After some further remarks by Mr. Vance of Readfield, the bill passed to be engrossed by the following vote—yeas 14—nays 10.

Bill additional respecting Sheriffs was read a third time, and referred to the next Legislature by the following vote—yeas 89—nays 74.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

Bill additional respecting Sheriffs, came from the House referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be published in the several newspapers in the State.

Mr. Swift from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Resolve, providing for an amendment of the Constitution relative to the time of holding the session of the Legislature, and of the Annual Elections, reported the same with an amendment, which was agreed to. Upon the passage of the Resolve to be engrossed, Mr. Higgins called the yeas and nays—yeas 15—nays 6.

Bill to regulate the sale of Rum, Brandy and other strong liquors came from the House amended, and referred to the next Legislature, and ordered to be published in the newspapers; and the Senate concur.

HOUSE.

WEDNESDAY, March 22.

Resolve for presenting a medal to Dr. Usher Parsons, came from the Senate, indefinitely postponed. Mr. Holmes of Alfred, moved that the House insist upon its vote passing the Resolve to be engrossed; but the motion was negatived, and then the House receded and concurred with the Senate.

Resolve providing for the erection of a Monument over the remains of the late Governor Lincoln, came from the Senate, refused a passage. The House receded and concurred.

Various reports accepted and petitions referred in concurrence.

Mr. Holmes of Alfred, moved to take up the bill providing for an additional Judge of the Supreme Judicial Court, and the motion prevailed. The bill was read a third time.

After considerable discussion by Messrs. Holmes of Alfred, Hubbard of Wiscasset, Knowlton of Montville, Vance of Readfield, Allen of Bangor, Levensaler of Thomaston, Humphrey of Gray, Lowell of East Machias, Getchell of Anson, Paine of Sandford, Johnson of Belfast, Foster of Pembroke, Foster of Cherryfield, Woodman of Wilton, Knight of Peru, Littlefield of Minot, Parris of Buckfield, and Codman of Portland—Mr. Gowen of Shapleigh, called for the previous question, and the call was seconded. The main question (which was on the passage of the bill to be engrossed) was then ordered to be put, and the House refused a passage to the bill by the following vote—yeas 40—nays 118.

Summary.

ERRATA. In our last, in the 24th line middle column, of the article headed Sheep for "suds" read salts and molasses.

TOWN MEETING IN WINTHROP.—The annual meeting for the choice of officers was held on Monday last.

Maj. G. A. BENSON was chosen Moderator.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN, Town Clerk.

ALEX. BELCHER, } Selectmen.

OAKES HOWARD, }

NOAH CURRIER, }

SAM'L CLARK, Treasurer.

SAM'L P. BENSON, Town Agent.
ASA FAIRBANKS, Collector.

TOWN MEETING.—The annual meeting for the choice of town officers and the transaction of town business was held in this town on Wednesday last. SILVANUS W. ROBINSON, Esq. was chosen Moderator.

JOHN BROWN, Town Clerk.

SAMUEL LOCKE, } Selectmen, Assessors and
AARON H. DAVIS, } Overseers of the Poor.
SAMUEL K. GILMAN, }
ALEXANDER H. HOWARD, Treasurer.
EBENEZER FREEMAN, Collector.

A committee of twenty-five, selected from the most intelligent citizens from all parts of the town, and of all the various classes and occupations, was chosen to consider what disposition should be made of the proportion of the Surplus Revenue which will be apportioned to this town—the town having unanimously authorized the Treasurer to demand and receive it. This committee is to report at the adjourned meeting.

The meeting adjourned to Monday, April 3d, at half past one o'clock in the afternoon.

ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.—The Tallahassee Floridian of the 4th inst. says—"On Wednesday night last, a party of Indians, supposed to be from 50 to 60 in number, attacked the house of Mr. Wallace, who keeps a Ferry over the Ancilla. He attempted to resist them, but his gun would not fire. He finally threw himself into the river, and swam to the opposite side. His wife and two daughters were inhumanly murdered by the savages.

Lieut. Bannerman, who was posted near the scene of outrage with a portion of mounted men from Leon County, promptly pursued the enemy about four miles, but finding them too strong for him, returned for the purpose of obtaining a larger force."

The French Government has demanded of Russia an explanation for certain strictures published in the St. Petersburg Journals, on the late speech of Louis Phillippe.

It is computed that \$100,000 worth of Indigo is annually raised and exported to Europe from the State of Louisiana.

MARRIED.

In Natchez, (Miss.) Mr. William H. Pearce to Miss E. Gillet, daughter of Rev. E. Gillet, of this town.

In Brunswick, Mr. James F. Mars, to Miss Lucy Townsend.

In Cornville, Dr. Wm. Wentworth to Miss Sophronia C. Lawrence.

In Frankfort, Capt. W. S. Smith to Miss Elizabeth R. Mayo, of Boston. Mr. M. B. Rich of Bucksport, to Miss Sarah Dorr.

DIED.

In Augusta, Miss Prudence Chapman, daughter of George Fish, aged 17.

In Waterville, Mr. Jotham Stackpole, aged 55.

In Ellsworth, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Mr. Joseph Russell, of Boston and daughter of Hon. Leonard Jarvis.

In Levant, Mrs. Emily Sanborn, wife of A. Sanborn, Esq. and daughter of Judah McLellan, Esq. of Bloomfield, aged 24 years.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, MAR. 13, 1837.
From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At market, 320 Beef Cattle, 500 Sheep, and 120 Swine. 40 Beef Cattle unsold.

PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—We quote to conform to last week; about the same prices were obtained for a like quality, viz: extra 8 75; first quality \$8 a 8 50; second quality 7 50 a \$8; and third quality at 6 75 a 7 50.

Sheep.—Lots were sold at \$5, 5 25, 5 75, 6 25 and 6 50. A lot of extraordinary fine Corset Wethers at \$10 a 11 each.

Swine.—Two lots of prime quality were taken at 10 for Sows and 11 for Barrows. A sufficient number was not sold at retail to establish a price.

MEDICAL.

DR. KNAPP informs his friends and the public that he will resume his practice in the Village of Winthrop, early in the spring. Those in want of his professional service are respectfully invited to call upon him. Winthrop, Feb. 6th, 1837.

MACHINE CARDS of the best quality, for sale constantly by T. B. MERRICK, Nos. 6 & 7, Kennebec Row. Feb. 14, 1837.

CAUTION!

Beware of Counterfeits!!

IN consequence of the high estimation in which Morrison's Pills of the British College of Health, London, are held by the public, it has induced an innumerable host of unprincipled COUNTERFEITERS to attempt imitations, under the deceptive terms of "Improved Hygean Medicine," "Original Hygean," "The Morrison Pills," signed by Adna L. Norcross, &c. &c. thus to deceive the unwary. In consequence of many persons being seriously injured by taking the counterfeit pills purchased at the Druggists' Stores, the Agent has taken the precautionary measure of having an extra yellow label fixed on each package, signed by the Agent of each State, and by his sub-Agents. Take notice, therefore, that none of the genuine Morrison Pills of the British College of Health, London, can be obtained at any Druggist Stores throughout the World; the Drug Stores being the principal source through which Counterfeiters can vend their spurious pills.

H. SHEPHERD MOAT,

General Agent for the U. S. America.

As you value Health, be particular, none are genuine unless signed by RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine, on the yellow label, and can be purchased of the following Sub-Agents.

RUFUS K. PAGE, Agent for the State of Maine.

Davis & Chadbourn, Portland; Geo. Marston, Bath; N. Reynolds, Lewiston; Ransom Bishop, Winthrop; Wm. H. Britton, Jr, Livermore; Geo. Gage, Wilton; Joseph Bullen, New Sharon; Richard K. Rice, Foxcroft; J. M. Moor & Co. and Z. Sanger, Waterville; Blunt & Copeland, Norridgewock; E. H. Neil, Milburn; P. H. Smith, Belfast; F. & J. S. Whitman, Bangor; Timothy Fogg, Thomaston; Wm. P. Harrington, Nobleborough; Henry Sampson, Bowdoinham; Gleason & Houghton, Eastport; Benj. Davis & Co. Augusta; Jacob Butterfield, East Vassalborough; S. & J. Eaton, Winslow; Addison Martin, Guilford; Otis Follet, Chandlerville; Rodney Collins, Anson; S. R. Folsom, Bucksport; Joel Howe, Newcastle; E. Atwood & Co, Bucksfield; Asa Abbot, Farmington; Albert Read, Lincolnville; Joseph Hocky, Freedom; G. H. Adams, Saco; J. Frost, Kennebunk; J. G. Loring, North Yarmouth; Holt & Hoyt, Ripley; James Fillebrown Jr, Readfield; Wilson & Whitmore, Richmond; Dudley Moody & Co, Kent's Hill, Readfield; H. Rooth, Gardiner; W. & H. Stevens, Pittston; Edmund Dana, Wiscasset; Jeremiah O'Brien, Machias; James Reed, Hope. *Hallowell, November 3d, 1836.*

W. I. GOODS & GROCERIES

OF all kinds, for sale by T. B. MERRICK, Nos. 6 & 7, Kennebec Row. Feb. 14, 1837.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

PERSONS having in their possession the 1st and 2d Nos. of the present volume of the Maine Farmer, who do not preserve them for binding, will confer a favor on the publisher by sending them to this office.

MAINE FARMER OFFICE, }
Hallowell, March 13, 1837. }

PLOUGHS!!

AN extensive assortment of finished Cast Iron Ploughs from the well known Hitchcock patterns. Also—6 six sizes of the Prouty & Mears improved Patent. The latter is a new article and has gained the decided approbation of the Ploughmaker and Farmer, wherever introduced. The formation of this Plough being based on philosophical principles has happily united strength with simplicity of construction, ease of draft and guidance with excellence and efficiency in operation. The interest and convenience of the Ploughmaker has been consulted in forming the different parts in such manner as to render his operations more simple and at the same time to give a ready and certain rule by which to adjust his wood work in the most perfect manner, while the interest of the farmer has not been overlooked in forming those parts most exposed to wear in such manner as best to resist that wear. Also to raise and turn the furrow still with the least resistance and leave the furrows in the best possible form for after tillage, completely inverting and covering all vegetable and other matter lying on the surface.

The above Ploughs and Castings from those and most other patterns of note in the market, may be had wholesale and retail at the Plough and Stove Establishment, No. 12, Commercial street, Boston.

PROUTY & MEARS.

Boston, March 21, 1837.

3m-6

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received from the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, my usual supply of Garden and Flour Seeds, which are put up in papers labelled with short printed directions for the culture of each variety. They are packed in boxes for the convenience of those who wish to buy to sell again, containing from \$5 to \$10 worth, on which 33 1-3 per cent discount is made from the marks. Also put up in small boxes containing from \$1.50 to \$3 worth, calculated each for single garden, on which 20 per cent discount is made—for sale at my store, corner of Winthrop and Second streets, opposite the Hallowell House. R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March, 1837.

2

MULBERRY SEED for sale by

R. G. LINCOLN.

Hallowell, March, 1837.

2

GRAVE STONES—MONUMENTS, &c.

The subscriber would inform the public that he carries on the Stone Cutting business at the old stand foot of Winthrop street, Hallowell, where he has an elegant lot of White Marble from the New York Dover Quarry, some of it being almost equal to the Italian white marble. Also, Slate stone from the Quincy quarry, Mass. He has on hand two monuments being completed of the New York marble for die, plinth and spear—base and marble granite stone. Also completed, one book monument; a large lot of first rate stock on hand so that work can be furnished to order—and as to workmanship and compensation for work those who have bought or may be under the necessity of buying, may judge for themselves. Chimney pieces, fire pieces, hearth stones, &c. furnished at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, Jr.

Hallowell, March 21, 1837.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm in Winthrop, situate on the post road about 100 rods westerly from the village and fronting 112 rods on the pond or lake directly below the factory, and nearly the same on the side line—with a good wood lot at a convenient distance, and on a town road. No farm is better watered—produces from 35 to 40 tons of hay, and as good bread and root crops as any other farm in the vicinity. There is on it a good orchard producing the best of fruit—has two Houses, one 20 by 40, well finished, 2 story with an ell—the other a very comfortable and convenient house; two Barns 30 wide and 100 long, with wood house, shed and other out building, all of which may be had of the subscriber on the premises on reasonable terms.

JAMES CURTIS.

Winthrop, March 20, 1837.

CHINESE MULBERRIES, &c.

THE subscribers have still on hand the following:—

30,000 Morus Multicaulis, the wood of which his fully matured, there having been no premature frosts in Long Island this season. Also 50,000 Cuttings can be supplied.

20,000 Ingrafted Trees of the new Chinese Mulberry, with large thick leaves, remarkable for the quantity of nutritious matter; this species being sufficiently hardy for the most Northern latitudes, and possessing all the advantages of the Morus Multicaulis. These are from 3 to 6 feet in height.

3,000 Hybrid Morus Multicaulis, with large leaves and close joints, and from 5 to 6 feet in height.

35,000 Florence Mulberry, with entire leaves, in which point they differ from the common White Mulberry. These are imported direct from the best Silk District of France, are 1 1-2 to 2 1-2 feet in height, and will be sold at very low rates.

60 lbs. White Italian Mulberry Seed.

Priced Catalogues of Trees, Green House Plants, Dahlies, Garden Seeds, &c. will be sent to every applicant.

WM. PRINCE & SONS.

Linnaean Garden and Nurseries, }

Flushing, March 21, 1837. }

4w-6

MORUS MULTICAULIS SEED.

THE undersigned offers for sale the seed of the genuine Morus Multicaulis, imported direct from France, by Smith & Sons, New York, and warranted to be of the growth of 1836.—Said seed is put up in half oz. papers, and will be sent per mail free of charge to any part of the U. S. on the receipt of \$3 for one, or \$5 for two papers. Notes on all solvent banks taken in payment.—This seed is warranted to produce the genuine Chinese variety, and the money in all cases will be refunded, on satisfactory proof to the contrary.—Short directions for culture furnished each order. SETH WHALEN,

Post Master, Whalen's Store, New York.

POETRY.

From the Hampshire Republican.
HE'S MIGHTY TO SAVE.

Low in the west was the monarch of day,
And in beauty reposing fair Palestine lay;
Not a breath stirr'd the forest of Lebanon's leaves,
Or awaken'd the slumbers of Galilee's waves.

The bird in her nest had forgotten to sing,
O'er the nestling the mother had folded her wing;
The bee far away richly laden had flown,
And the beast to his lair in silence had gone.

Who are these that wander near Galilee's shore?
They repose not though their day's labors are o'er:
Their master has left them in solitude now,
To commune with his God on the dark mountain's brow.

Their bark they have launch'd on the mirror-like sea,
And swiftly they glide o'er the waters away;
When suddenly clouds o'ershadow the sky,
And on hurrying wings the storm rushes by.

'Mid the tumult is seen the lightning's broad flash,
Heaven's artillery speaks with deafening crash,
The white-crested wave uprears its huge form,
And the scream of the sea-bird is heard 'mid the storm.

Alas for the wanderers! their home is afar—
On their pathway there glimmers no favoring star.
Death rides in the storm,—the next weltering wave
May hurry them deep in the mariner's grave.

But softly, a spirit is walking the wave,
From the merciless billow he's mighty to save;
Proud Galilee's waves couch to rest 'neath his tread,
And the stars o'er the waters their wild lustre shed.

Joy, joy, to the wanderers, their master has come;
With him, through the tempest, they safely may roam,
For the war of the elements sinks at his nod,—
He's mighty to save—he's the chosen of God.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THREE EXPERIMENTS OF LIVING.

LIVING UP TO THE MEANS.

The neighborhood into which they had moved was a *fashionable* one; and our city has not yet attained the happy eminence of not knowing who lives in the same block of buildings with us. Most of these left a card; and now and then a wandering invitation reached them, for a ball; but it was subject to no discussion. Frank wrote a *regret* when a leisure moment came;—for Jane was little in the habit of using her pen; and to those who are not, even answering a note is a work of magnitude. The next door neighbors were the Reeds,—and Mrs. Reed and Jane soon became familiar friends. It was the first really *stylish* family into which Jane had become initiated. It certainly opened a new world to her. She saw forms and ceremonies used, of which she had no conception. She learnt that napkins and silver forks were essential to her dinner table;—that Mrs. Reed could not use a steel fork;—consequently, other people could not. In these and various other things, Jane became an apt scholar.—The consequence was, that their expenses gradually increased. Yet there were luxuries for which Jane could only sigh; for she felt that they were far beyond her;—for instance, Brussels carpets and pier-glasses, and, above all, a centre lamp.

'How rich the Reeds must be!' said she, one evening, when they had returned from a visit they had been making there.

'You are mistaken, said Frank; 'Mr. Reed's income is but very little more than ours.'

'Not more than ours?' said Jane; 'then how can he afford to furnish his house so elegantly?'

'I protest I don't know,' said Frank; 'but he says his wife is an excellent manager. I wish, Jane, you would find out how they contrive the matter, and perhaps we can take a leaf out of their book.'

Mrs. Reed was of course consulted. She advised Jane to cut down the wages of her servants—to send her children to cheaper schools or instruct them at home—and to make as much *show* as possible with the money thus saved.

Though Jane did not entirely trust to Mrs. Reed's opinions as to teachers and schools, on many other subjects she yielded implicit deference. The consequence was that, from a simple dressed woman,

she soon became a fashionable lady, bonnetted *a-la-mode*, and, even to her own surprise, a fine, stylish looking woman. Frank, who had hitherto only appreciated his wife's virtues and amiable qualities, began now to pride himself upon her elegance. The moment this sort of pride takes possession of a husband, he delights to hang his idol with finery and trinkets. How much of honest, faithful affection and esteem mingles with this tribute, depends on the character; in the present instance, there was an uncommon degree of affection. For many years they had been all the world to each other,—had struggled through a degree of penury,—had enjoyed comparative affluence meekly and thankfully,—and even now, Jane sometimes doubted whether their enlarged income had increased their happiness. She still, however, continued her charities; and one day, when she applied to her husband for a sum to give away, was surprised when he replied, 'Really, Jane, I cannot afford such a donation.'

'Not afford it?' exclaimed she; 'why, it is no more than we have given for several years.'

'But our expenses have greatly increased.'

'And so has our income,' said Jane triumphantly. Frank looked thoughtful, and shook his head.

'Well,' said Jane cheerfully, 'we have been talking about getting a centre-table; now suppose we give that up, and devote the money to charity.'

'As you please,' said Frank, coldly.

Jane was silent for a moment, and then said 'No, dear; it is not as I please, but as you please.'

'A centre-table was your own proposal,' said Frank.

'I know it; but I should not have thought of it, if Mrs. Reed had not said it was necessary.'

'Mrs. Reed seems to have become your oracle, with all her folly. Then it was only because she said so, that we were to have a centre-table?'

'No, Frank, not entirely; I thought it would be very convenient; and then it gives a room such a sociable look; besides, as we have a centre-lamp!'

'I don't see how that helps your argument; the table don't hang to the lamp, does it?'

'No; and I began to think it was of no consequence. Indeed, I should never have thought of it, if it had not been for Mrs. Reed.'

'Mrs. Reed again!' exclaimed Frank, peevishly; 'I really think that woman's acquaintance is a curse.' Jane made no reply, but her eyes filled with tears.

'How long is it,' said Jane, one morning, 'since uncle Joshua has been here?'

'I suppose, said Frank, 'he feels an awkwardness on account of our different rank in life.'

'O, no; that is wholly unlike him. Suppose we send and ask him to dine to-day?'

'Not to-day. I have invited Professor R. and Dr. B. You know they are both intellectual men. He would not enjoy his dinner.'

'Besides,' said Jane, 'when he comes, we must let all the children dine at the table.—We will ask him to-morrow, and appoint dinner at two.'

'With all my heart,' said Frank, as he went out to pay a visit to the market, followed by his servant with the market basket.

Jane began her preparations for dinner.—Her constant change of servants and increasing trouble with them, often made this an arduous task. She was soon in the midst of glass and china; and, assisted by her chambermaid, began to lay the table. They had got it nearly completed, with its plates, wine glasses and tumblers, *all in a row*, when she was alarmed by a loud ring at the door. The chambermaid was despatched, with strict injunctions to let nobody in, but say she was *not at home*. There was evidently a party, and the step of a person was heard approaching. With a sudden feeling of mortification at being caught, Jane rushed into the closet, and closed the door. The sound of uncle Joshua's voice struck her ear as he entered.

'Are you sure she is not at home?' said he to the girl.

'O, yes, sir, quite sure. I saw her put on her things and go out.'

'How long has she been gone?'

'Full an hour,' said the girl, who as these kind of people often do, overacted her part.

'Then probably she will be back soon, and I will wait for her.'

'O, no sir; she said she should not be back till near dinner time.'

'Why, you look as if you were going to have a company of aldermen to dine.'

The girl answered in a simpering tone, 'No sir; only two or three friends.'

Jane, during this conversation, felt a consternation that disabled her from acting judiciously, which would have been to have come out from her hiding place, and tell the simple truth. But she knew her uncle's straight forward course, and she was sure he would not make the distinction which custom and fashion warrant, of *not at home* as meaning *engaged*. The girl, too, had so positively implicated her in a falsehood,—had shown so completely that she understood no qualification, that Jane felt the utmost horror at being detected. She actually looked out of the window, to see if there was no possibility of escape. In the mean time, uncle Joshua laid down his hat and cane, seated himself by the open window, and asked for a glass of water.

Jane, at length, came to the conclusion, that she had better remain perfectly quiet,—that his calls were never very long, and she would send for him the next day, and should escape all unpleasant feeling. To her dismay, however, she presently heard him call for the morning's paper. She knew he was one of those inveterate newspaper readers, that go through the whole; and she tried to be resigned to at least an hour's imprisonment. Alas! what a situation! The dinner at a stand, the marketing would be back, and ducks and geese in waiting! At length, however, uncle Joshua got at the end of the everlasting newspaper; and, as he folded it up, told the girl, who had entered the room every five minutes, to say to his niece that 'he was sorry not to see her, but could wait no longer.' Then turning suddenly upon the *closet* door, he grasped the handle.

'Sir, sir,' exclaimed the girl, 'that is the wrong door.'

It was too late. He had turned the lock, and the door came open! There stood Jane in one corner, not pale as a lily, but the color of a full blown piony. His surprise, for a moment, was extreme. But he was not slow of comprehension; and the truth rushed upon him, greatly exaggerated,—for he believed it was a contrivance to avoid seeing him. He stood silent, with his eyes fixed upon her.

'Dear uncle,' said she, 'I thought it was a stranger. I did not know it was you, when I ran into the closet.'

'Silence!' said he, no more falsehoods.—'Begone!' turning to the chambermaid. 'And you have learned that poor, ignorant girl to peril her soul by falsehoods! Jane, I have loved you like my own child; but I shall trouble you no more. You shall not be obliged to send word to your old uncle that you are not at home.' And he turned to go.

'You must not go, my dear uncle,' said Jane, throwing her arms around him.—'You must hear my explanation.'

'I tell you I will not be the cause of any more falsehoods.'

'And you will give me up! Your sister's only child, who was left an orphan to your care;—whom you have carried in your arms, whom you have held upon your knee, when there was no other bosom to receive her?'

'Then,' said the old man, with a faltering voice, 'then, you were my comfort,—my own true-hearted Jane. Then I had nothing but you to love; and now I have nothing.' And he threw himself upon a chair, and put his handkerchief to his eyes.

Plaster Paris.

The subscriber has on hand 300 tons Ground Plaster Paris, put up in casks of 500 lbs. and 334 lbs. Also it will be sold by the bushel to those who wish. Farmers wishing to secure a supply of this valuable dressing for their farms will do well to call in the early part of the season.

ALEX. H. HOWARD.

Hallowell, Dec. 19, 1836.

3m47.

PAINTS, OIL, &c.

T. B. MERRICK keeps constantly on hand a large stock of Paints, Oil, Varnish, Paint Brushes, Spts. Turpentine, &c. which he sells at very low prices. Feb. 14, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, desirous of closing his business, has left his notes and book accounts with H. W. PAINE, Esq. Those indebted may avoid cost, by making payment before the first of March next.—All who have claims against him, will much oblige by leaving the amount with Mr. Paine.

S. R. WEBBER.

Hallowell, Feb. 1837.